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KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 1879

DEATH ON THE HIGH SEAS

Steamship Schiller Wrecked Off the Scilly Islands.

Total Number of Lives Lost Three Hundred and Eleven.

LONDON, May 8.—Intelligence of a shocking marine disaster has just reached this city. Eagle Line Steamship Schiller, Capt. Thomas, which sailed from New York, April 28th, for Hamburg by the way of Plymouth and Choburg, has been wrecked off the Scilly Islands. It is believed that two hundred persons have perished.

12:30 P. M.—Additional particulars thus far received of the wreck of the steamship Schiller show that the disaster is fully as terrible as at first reported. The accident occurred at 10 o'clock last night, at which hour the steamship struck on the Retarriere ledges near Bishop's Rock.

A Fog Prevailed

At the time. A boat belonging to St. Agnes, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands, has landed some of the survivors of the wreck at St. Mary's Island, another of the Scillys. These survivors were picked up while swimming with the tide. They had several narrow escapes from drowning and were a number of times washed off of rocks. They declare the number of lives lost by the disaster to be two hundred. A fearful sea is raging and it is scarcely possible for boats engaged in searching for the survivors to live. The Scilly life boat has put off for the wreck.

Efforts to Rescue Passengers.

PLYMOUTH, May 8, 12:30 P. M.—The agent at this place of the Eagle Line has proceeded to Scilly. A gun was heard at 1 o'clock this morning near the scene of the disaster.

LONDON, May 8, 1 P. M.—Up to this hour five passengers and two of crew of steamship Schiller are known to have been saved. It is known that the Captain and 2nd Mate were drowned. The steamship is now lying broadside on the rocks. She is under water and her main mast is gone. A steamer and several boats are cruising about the scene of the wreck searching for survivors of the disaster. It was owing to the dense fog which prevented either of the Scilly Islands' lights from being seen.

Great Excitement in London.

2 P. M.—The wreck of the steamship Schiller has caused great excitement in this city. Extras, containing all the particulars at hand of the disaster, have been issued by several of the newspapers.

LATER.—The dispatches hold out the hope that some persons may have escaped and reached other of the Scilly Islands.

Southern Passengers.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Among the passengers on the steamship Schiller were Mr. M. Harrison, and Mr. A. Waterman, Harkinsville, Ga.; Maxebone, Montezuma, Ga.; Mr. Hensperly, Macon, Ga.; Mr. G. G. Leonard, Mrs. Mary W. Leonard and Miss Jennie Leonard, all of Augusta, Georgia.

Sketch of Capt. Thomas.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The agents of the Eagle Line say that Capt. Thomas, of the Schiller, was the oldest commander in the line, he was for many years in the employ of the Peninsular and Oriental company, and occupied a high place among the British sailors. He was with great difficulty induced to leave the British service to enter that of the Eagle Line.

The Schiller

was one of the newest, best boats in the trans-continental service, and strong and was constructed on the latest pattern. She was built on the Clyde by Robert Napier & Son. Her sister ship is the Lessing. These two vessels left this port for home densely crowded, being the first to take advantage of the opening of spring travel to Europe. They were the last two steamers that sailed under the flag of the Eagle Line which had been consolidated with the Hamburg and American Line. Previous to the departure of the Schiller, the company's vessels had gone out with higher passenger lists.

Names of Survivors.

LONDON, May 8.—2:30 P. M.—Up to this hour it is known that the following persons have been saved from the wreck of the Schiller: H. Hillers, chief officer, and a seaman; Lenike and Belling, stokers; Gould, Berg, Wallis, Peterson and Peck, sailors; Louis Reidner, cabin passenger; Dr. F. J. Kern, cabin passenger; of Sheenandob, Pa.; Mr. E. Kuhn, cabin passenger, of New York; Mr. Leo Weste, cabin passenger, of Philadelphia, and F. Schillerberg. The bodies of two dead passengers have been landed. Steamers and lifeboats are still searching for survivors of the bodies of the crew.

LONDON, May 8.—5 P. M.—Twenty-six of the persons who were on board the Schiller, in addition to those before reported saved, have landed at Frowood and Bryer, islands belonging to the Scilly groups. Among these are the second, third and fourth officers. The captain is certainly drowned.

Description of the Vessel.

Dimensions of the Schiller: Length, 335 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet; height of spar deck, 7 feet 4 inches; height of lower deck, 7 feet 7 inches; 8,000 tons burthen, 3,000 (indicated) horse-power, and was classed at Lloyd's at 100 to 101. She was full brigg-rigged, had eight large life-boats, and three iron decks; her engine was of the compound vertical direct acting principle, had two cylinders of 10 inches diameter, with 4 feet 5 inches stroke of piston, and could run the vessel 14 to 15 miles an hour; her boilers were four in number, with six furnaces to each shaft of steel, and 18 inches in diameter; her screw had four blades, was 10 feet in diameter, and had 25 feet pitch. She is said to have been built according to the requirements of the Lloyd's Marine Insurance, and to have possessed every known appliance for safety.

Her Value.

She was valued at \$700,000, and was insured for her full value. Her crew consisted of 124 men, including officers. She carried six kegs containing \$200,000 in gold, shipped by E. S. Ballin & Co., bankers, of 24 Exchange Place in this city, to

F. S. Ballin & Co., Paris, and 250 mail bags containing the entire Continental mail. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise, including 800 bales of cotton, 251 barrels of rosin, 4,000 bushels of corn, and a large consignment of leaf tobacco. The officers of the Company in this city, were besieged during the morning by the friends of those who sailed in the vessel, and the scenes of distress, which resulted from a confirmation of the news that the vessel had been lost were

Pitiful to Behold

One man who had a wife and two children on board fell into a fainting fit on being informed of the fate of his family, and loud wailings were to be heard on all sides.

Unable to Send Out Small Boats.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch just received here from Penzance, Cornwall, says a life boat and steamer left there at 1:30 o'clock this evening for the scene of the wreck amid intense excitement. The sea is still rough, preventing small craft from going out. The Retarriere ledges on which the Schiller struck, is barely a third of a mile inside of Bishop's Rock, and the steamship should have heard the Bishop fog bell.

The Passenger List.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Schiller's steerage and passenger list comprised 100 adults, 16 children between the ages of 1 and 10 years, and 4 infants.

The Cargo.

In addition to the regular trans-continental mail from Australia and New Zealand, which comprised 162 bags, the Schiller had for London, 32 bags of letters and papers; for Liverpool, 11 bags of letters and papers; for Glasgow, 8 bags of letters and papers; for Cherbourg and Paris, 12 bags of letters and papers; for Hamburg, 17 bags of letters and papers. The total number of letters is 35,000.

Hopes that More are Saved.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The latest dispatch received at the office of the agents of the Schiller from their office in Hamburg is as follows:

"Hamburg, May 8th.

"Keep strong hearts. More saved." The following additional dispatch has been received from the agent at Plymouth: "The Schiller is a total loss. The first, second and third officers with the crew, passengers and crew are known to be saved. Two steamers and a life boat are at the wreck. The names of the survivors are unascertained, but will telegraph the same when obtained.

LONDON, May 9.

All day long the details of the Schiller disaster have been coming in; unfortunately no more persons are reported to be saved. Bodies are constantly being picked up; among the recovered are those of Geo. Leonhardt, Carl Schmidt, Mrs. Reidner and child, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgeway and Master Hermine West, and also 2 men, 5 women and 2 children; altogether 24 bodies have been found. The total number of lives lost is 311.

The Voyage.

Mr. Paleman, the second officer of the Schiller, and Henry Sturm and Mr. Frall, first class passengers have been interviewed. From their narratives we gather that the voyage was moderately good until May 4th. The last three days it was impossible to take observations. The ship was out of her course half a mile at the time of the catastrophe. Capt. Thomas was on deck night and day for four entire days. At seven o'clock on the evening of the 20th there was a dense fog, the sails were taken in, the engine put on half speed, and the fog bells used. The Schiller's light was unseen, although only a half mile distant. At 1 o'clock we struck on the reef, and after four bulps, the steamer settled down. There was a violent sea and the tide was rising.

Intense Darkness.

The darkness was intense. Most of the male passengers were awake, and there was the usual rush for the boats, but nearly all the boats were stove. One boat, with a few sailors, left the ship.

Cowardly.

refusing aid. Two boats were saved. The Captain endeavored to compel obedience by firing a revolver over their heads. During two hours six cannon shots were fired, when the powder dampened. Distress signals, rockets, and blue lights were unanswered at midnight. The fog lifted in a minute, revealing the lighthouse, and the waves sweeping the decks and carrying away the victims.

Terrible Scenes.

At 2 o'clock the deck house, in which were the women and children, was swept away. The cries and shrieks of the victims were heartrending. Then followed a ghastly silence. The smoke stack fell, crushing some of the boats, and two others were carried away. The remainder followed the Captain to the forward bridge. Each succeeding move took fresh victims. Some persons sought refuge on the mainmast and some the foremast.

The Brave Captain.

At 3 o'clock the Captain and two other officers were on the bridge. The Captain descended for a moment to render assistance, and was swept away. Thus perished a brave man. Says Mr. Stern: "At this time about ten persons were clinging to the rigging of the mainmast, and thirty to that of the foremast. The ship had capsized, her yards touching the water. The survivors shouted, but their cries were unavailing. At 7 o'clock the mainmast, and at a quarter to 8, the foremast, both of iron, fell. Then two of the St. Agnes boats came and rescued a few who had managed to keep afloat." It was reported yesterday that there were 103 women on board. The survivors were taken to-day from Penzance to Plymouth, whence they will be sent forward to Hamburg, where the greatest excitement prevails. It is asserted that life-saving belts were issued to the women. It is certain that the most of the passengers found none.

Efforts to Save the Women and Children.

The order was given that the first boat should take the women and children. This boat capsized. Paleman says that seven boats were launched and only two lived; the others were stove and swamped immediately; cries for help lasted until 3

o'clock, and the last voice heard was that of a little child in the cabin. It is not probable the boats could have lived even if they had been successfully fired. The whole number saved is 44, and 40 bodies have been recovered.

Mr. Dorrien Smith, of the Scilly Islands, writes to the Times that many additional lives were lost because the guns and rockets fired from the Schiller were thought to be merely ordinary signals of arrival which have frequently been the cause of false alarms.

Among the bodies recovered and already identified are those of Geo. Leonhardt, Rowne Luerehne, Andre Peterson, C. Schmidt, Mrs. Reidner and daughter, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgeway and Mrs. West.

Fifty corpses from the Schiller have come ashore or been landed at St. Mary's alone. The dead are much mutilated. 55 mail bags, including 27 from New Zealand, were saved from the Schiller.

The steamer Pannama sailed from Plymouth during the night for Hamburg without taking any of the survivors of the Schiller and nothing to the particulars already telegraphed. All accounts agree that the panic which followed the striking of the ship was heartrending and terrible beyond description.

The Sea Still Heavy.

LONDON, May 10.—The sea is too heavy today for boats to approach the wreck of the steamship Schiller. No floating salvage of any importance has yet been recovered. The fisherman report that the Schiller is firmly settled on rock, and will not fall off into deep water; it is very difficult to approach the wreck now.

There will be many days in summer when a salvage may be effected. There was a life belt in every one of the Schiller's berths when the disaster occurred. The Captain issued orders that one should be fastened to every woman; this was done, but the women were drowned by the heavy sea.

Rescuing Dead Bodies.

LONDON, May 10.—Boats are cruising in the vicinity of the wreck of the steamship Schiller and continue to pick up the bodies of the drowned. When the steamer left St. Mary's Island to-day nearly 50 had been found. Seven mail bags in addition to those reported recovered have been saved. They contained mostly San Francisco and Auckland newspapers.

NEW YORK.

What Congressman Wheeler says about Louisiana Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The new fifth avenue Presbyterian Church was dedicated yesterday. It seats 2,100, and cost \$1,000,000.

Mr. Wheeler, of the Congressional Louisiana Committee, in a letter to the Times in relation to the adjustment of the differences in that State, effected under the award of that committee, says there is a class of people who seem to have expected that the adjustment was to inaugurate a political millennium in Louisiana; that henceforth that State was to be wholly free from the friction which attend the workings of political parties elsewhere. This class will probably pronounce the adjustment a failure, for undoubtedly party warfare will continue to be waged in Louisiana very much as it is in New York and other States of the Union. She will have her dishonest officials and corrupt legislation as other States have, and she will for years to come stagger along under the load of her accumulated financial burdens, and her obligation may at times go to protest. Louisiana from her existence as a State, has had exceptionally a stormy record.

This condition of things, arising from a diversity of races and character in the State, with its most unavoidable disturbances growing out of the war and the upheaval of the very foundations of labor and society, is not to be changed in a day by any one act, however potent, or beneficial. Nevertheless, I firmly believe that even Louisiana has at last caught the inspiration from the new order of things, and that exhausted as she is with tumult and violence, yet with a just government and education of her people, the last just now her greatest need, she will with a steady but slow pace, emerge from what seemed to be her utterly helpless condition. There is another class, who will regard the adjustment as a failure. Those who sought in it simply a means of advantage, without arrogating anything for the gentleman, who composed the late Congressional Committee on Southern Affairs. I think I may safely claim for them, that they are not of this class. Regarding all allegations that one of the provisions of the adjustment has already been violated by the Democrats. Wheeler says I can not subscribe to the truth of this allegation. The arbitrator had nothing to do but to pass upon the claims of the members and Senators, who should sign the agreement, of course the award could affect no one else.

It was merely advisory to Republican members of the General Assembly. It could not and did not seek directly to interfere with the rights of members then sitting, and who had certificates of the Returning Board, but whose seats were claimed by the Democrats. After the Democrats left the House on the fourth of January and sometime during the winter session the Republicans unseated four Democratic members who held certificates of the Returning Board, and whose names were on the list of members used by the Republican clerk at the attempted organization in January. No one of these four Democrats who were re-seated at the recent extra session of the Legislature, of which complaint is made, was a party to the articles of adjustment. No one can be found in Louisiana to assert that at the time these four Democrats were unseated there was a quorum of the House present, so these four Democrats had never been legally deprived of their seats, but it is replied by those who imputed faith to the Democrats that the agreement contains this provision. The House of Representatives, as to its members as constituted under the award, shall remain without change, except by resignation or death of members until a new general election, and this condition has been violated. The Democrats never questioned the action of the Returning Board, except in the cases referred to the committee. They were willing, with these exceptions, to abide by it. My understanding of the above provision is that

the House of Representatives was to be as returned by the Returning Board.

After the errors of that Board had been corrected in the cases specified in the amendments by the award of the committee and its adoption by the House of Representatives, the parties to the agreement having made no stipulation in these cases, can not be fairly asked to deprive these four members of seats to which they had been declared elected by the Returning Board, and of which "less than a majority of the members" of the House of Representatives had attempted to deprive them. Those four men being legally entitled to their seats, and having done nothing to forfeit them, their reinstatement was an act of simple justice which all fully understanding the facts must approve.

Mr. Wheeler says, touching the allegations of bad faith by Democrats, that they did not act covertly. He details the opposition manifested upon the first acceptance of the articles of adjustment, and says on the day preceding the meeting of the late extra session of the Legislature met the rolls of Gen. Sheridan, prominent Republican officials, and Col. Leonard, of Shreveport, tells who had been leading men in the negotiations on the Democratic side. The matter of the four members was fully discussed in Gen. Sheridan's room, and Leonard distinctly informed us that he wished no concealment, and that it was due to us that he should inform us that if the award of the committee should be adopted by the House the Democrats would promptly re-seat the four members. This statement is but simple justice to Col. Leonard, and those whom he represented. I can easily perceive how parties at a distance, without a knowledge of the facts in detail, should think the Democrats guilty of non-observance of the provision which I have cited, but I can not think them, in fairness, obnoxious to the charge, and common justice, which ought to characterize parties, as well as individuals, entitles them to this explanation. The Republican party has now put itself in the right in Louisiana. The action of both parties in the future will be watched by the country, and the people will mete out to each the judgment which, by its acts, it shall entitle itself, and to that tribunal the matter may safely be confided.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

HOME.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 4.—Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, in charging the Grand Jury, to-day, decided that the Civil Rights Bill, in its criminal aspect (which was the only shape in which it could come before Grand Jury), was unconstitutional and void.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Judge Morril of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, reviewed the Civil Rights law, and expressed the opinion that all persons have legal right to have board and lodging at inns, transportation on steamers and railroads or stages, and entrances in theatres, while they do not thereby acquire any social right to hold that a conductor of a railroad train cannot assign a special car to ladies and children and their attendants to the exclusion of all others, provided the other passengers are furnished with other cars with all necessary facilities for travelling would be, says he, to stab social rights, privileges and immunities. Therefore, my view of the act is that it was not intended to affect social rights through civil and legal rights. In conclusion, the Judge said that if it should be made to appear that any inn keeper, manager of theatre or transportation agent had refused proper facilities to any one on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the Grand Jury would have authority to find a true bill against such persons.

CHICAGO, S. C., May 6.—The Southern Baptist Convention met here to-day. Over 800 delegates were present, representing twenty States. Also a larger attendance of visitors. Rev. Dr. James P. Boyce, of Louisville, was elected President. Rev. Dr. P. H. Mills, of Georgia, Rev. Dr. E. T. Winkler, of Alabama, and Rev. Dr. R. Fuller, of Maryland, Vice Presidents, and Rev. G. R. M. Call, and W. V. Tuggle, Secretaries. A report was made of the success of the general operations, by both the Foreign and Home Mission Boards. A delegation from the Southern Baptists, were received, and Dr. Cutting, Secretary of the American Baptist Educational Commission, was especially welcomed.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—General Mill, commander of the troops at Cheyenne Agency, reports that 51 of the Indians who were tried at Fort Sill were convicted and sentenced to Dry Tortugas.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 7.—Jas. B. McCreery was nominated for Governor on the 4th ballot.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—The American Medical Association to-day appointed delegates to represent the Association at the Congress to be held in Brussels, in September next. A Committee was also appointed to confer with the Canadian Medical Association on the subject of holding an international Convention.

PLYMOUTH, May 7.—Wm. E. Sturtevant, the triple murderer, was hung to-day. He was sturdy to the last. The arrangements were complete and the affair a success. The curiously arranged pulleys and weights done the work. The machinery is patented. The sheriffs of different counties of Massachusetts were present to witness the success of the experiment.

NEW YORK, May 7. A Havana letter says that the battle of Polma Cola has greatly elated the Spaniards. They only require about three months to crush the rebellion completely. Ever so many Cubans were killed, and one Spaniard hurt.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 8.—Branch, Sons & Co., of Augusta, Ga., filed a bill in the Chancery Court here to-day to have the recent sale of the Western railroad set aside, and the transfer of the Montgomery and West Point RR. to the Western set aside, as a fraud on the creditors of the Montgomery and West Point RR. Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—During the past week the condition of winter wheat in 330 counties has been reported to the Department of Agriculture. About 800 counties of the valleys of the Ohio and Missouri are represented, which last year produced 70,000 bushels of winter wheat, or 60 per cent. of the product of 7 States from Ohio to Kansas. The average of the condition in these States is 63 per cent., indicating only five-eighths of a full crop, if

no improvement occurs in Kentucky, 75 per cent. Ohio, 57; Michigan, 62; Indiana, 66; Illinois, 63; Missouri, 59; Kansas, 87; though only 32 counties in the latter State are represented. The condition is better in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, though below an average. A few wheat counties in New York make extremely unfavorable returns. The proportion to be replanted in other crops average 14 per cent. in the West, or 1,260,000 acres in a breadth of 9,000,000 acres seeded. The largest proportion is 27 per cent., in Missouri and Illinois, 24; Kansas and Indiana, 11; Michigan and Ohio, 10; Kentucky, 4. Very little replanting in the Middle States, except in New York.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The International Sunday School Convention convenes to-morrow. Four hundred and seventy delegates, representing twenty-four States, also Canada, Nova Scotia and England, will be present.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., May 10.—Sixteen business houses and dwellings, including Gen. B. C. Holland's block were burned. Loss \$50,000.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO, May 10.—Two houses and every chimney were prostrated, and two children killed by a tornado. The storm from South to North was nearly two miles wide.

WILMINGTON, May 10.—Memorial day was appropriately observed and with more than usual spirit. Business suspended and a long procession, composed of the military, firemen, citizens, schools and societies, paraded, and an address was delivered by E. S. Martin.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, May 8.—The Prussian police have redoubled their vigilance, having received alarming notices of plots against Bismarck and Minister Folk. A special staff of 14 detectives have been formed for their protection.

The Federal Council meets on Monday to consider the question of extending the law controlling the administration of ecclesiastical property and abolishing religious orders to the whole Empire.

DEULIS, May 10.—In the demonstration made yesterday at the burial of Joseph Mullen, an American Fenian, a procession a half mile long followed the remains.

A protest from Cardinal Manning was read in all the Roman Catholic churches in England yesterday. He protests against the persecutions of the Church in Germany and Switzerland, and accuses Bismarck as seeking to raise the animosity of the powers against the freedom of the next convocation.

LONDON, May 10.—This morning, the Telegraph in an editorial article on the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Germany, to-day, says it is impossible to conceal the truth. The Continental situation wears, this morning, the very gravest aspect. If we were to say that the question of the future repose of Europe may be practically solved before forty-eight hours have passed we would scarcely go beyond the facts. The tendency at this hour is decidedly pacific.

Other London journals likewise comment upon the meeting, but the thought of war is generally discredited.

It is reported from Paris that the French Government positively contradicted the assertion that Germany has recently made representations of a hostile tendency. The same dispatch contains the statement believed to be semi-official that no cause of conflict exists between Germany and France and that advice from all the capitals of Europe are of the same tenor that the pacific ideas are everywhere in the ascendant.

GLEANINGS.

The Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of the probable Democratic candidate for the Presidency, says: "Andy Johnson is not the man. He has been tried, and the country is not in a state of mind to seek the repetition of the experiment."

Governor Law, of Connecticut, in 1747 wore a silk robe woven in his own State, and manufactured from material raised upon New England soil, and three years later his daughter wore the first American silk dress.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: A reporter of the Cleveland Herald stood on the court house steps the other day and counted eighty-four men who wanted to be Governor of Ohio; and, it being a cloudy day, it is supposed that he missed about two hundred.

Miss Moody, daughter of the American revivalist, who is now preaching in London, not sharing her father's views, went to the play, and coming down late to breakfast next morning was greeted by him with: "Well, child of Satan!" to which she calmly responded: "Good morning, papa."

Gen. Bristow.

"There is no doubt of the growing strength of Secretary Bristow. Strange things have happened than that he should bear away the prize from all competitors. He was a soldier. He is a statesman. In the pride and strength of vigorous manhood, with splendid abilities, and with an unusual reputation, he has thus far filled every position to which he has been called, with credit to himself and honor to the republic. It may well occur that the Republican party, in shaping the campaign of 1876, will deem it the best policy to place a Southern man, whose loyalty can not be questioned, at the head of the ticket. We shall not be surprised, if among the many excellent men from whom the Republican party has to choose, that, as time goes on and the admirable qualities of the Secretary of the Treasury more and more demonstrate themselves, he may be found the most available man to lead the Republican hosts to victory in 1876."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

No Harm Done.

An old lady passing through the Central Market yesterday halted at a stand and blandly inquired: "Have you any nice plums?" "Plums? Plums?" repeated the man, "why it won't be time for plums for four months yet!"

"No, I s'pose not," continued the old lady, "but it's no harm to inquire around a little."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung gives a positive denial to a statement in the American papers that a company has been organized here to facilitate the return to this country of emigrants in the United States.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Mrs. Tilton is Said to Have Written a Letter to Judge Neilson.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 8, 1875.

To Judge Neilson:

I ask the privilege from you for a few words in my own behalf. I feel very deeply the injustice of my position in the law, and before the Court now sitting, and while I have understood and expected from the beginning Mr. Everts' principle in the matter, yet, since your last decision I have been so sensible of the power of my enemies that my soul cries out before you and the gentlemen of the jury that they beware how by a divided verdict they consign to my children a false and irrevocable stain upon their mother for five years past. I have been the victim of circumstances most cruel and unfortunate struggling from time to time only for a place to live honorably and truthfully—released for some months from the will by whose power unconsciously I erred myself again and again. I declare solemnly before you without fear of man and by faith in God that I am innocent of the crimes charged against me.

I would like to tell my whole sad story truthfully—to acknowledge the frequent falsehoods wrung from me by compulsion, though at the same time unwilling to reveal the secret of my married life, which only the vital importance of my position makes necessary. I assume the entire responsibility of this request unknown to either friend or counsel of either side, and await your Honor's honorable decision.

With great respect,

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

THE JUDGE'S REPLY.

COURT OF BROOKLYN,

May 4, 1875.

Mrs. TILTON: I am directed by Chief Judge Neilson to return your letter, as it can not be read in court; also to state that in civil cases the counsel has the right to refrain from calling particular witnesses, however competent, and that neither the Court nor the client can interfere with the exercise of that right. The Judge also instructs me to say that the question whether you could be a witness stands on quite another ground from that considered. When your husband was called and sworn he was a competent witness to testify in his own behalf against a third person, a defendant, and while the policy of the law was to some extent involved, there was no express statute in the way. But the statute of May 10th, 1867, expressly declares the wife to be incompetent as a witness for or against the husband.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed), GEO. W. KIRCHER,
Clerk City Court.

[Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.]
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 6.—Mr. Bowen has got through with the whole of his testimony on the direct and on the cross, after passing the day on the witness stand. He has been nearly all the time under cross-examination by Everts. The evidence he gave yesterday was sensational, and some parts of that he offered to-day were astonishing, but as a whole Bowen has not reached or approached the popular expectation. He has told none of those

BLOOD-CURDLING STORIES

With which his own name has been associated. He has not been asked to tell the nature of the accusations against Beecher, which were referred to in his Woodstock letter to Tilton, of 1863, and which Tilton brooded over for seven years. He has been rigorously confined by the rules of evidence to the few points of this case with which he himself was connected, or which came within his own knowledge. When a soaring ambition is placed on the witness stand, his flights are apt to be curbed by the application of legal methods, and hence we have had to go without many things which were expected from Bowen, and which Bowen, perhaps, expected to get in. At the same time Bowen did not often show much desire to go beyond the line or scope of the legal questions, and his answers, as a whole, were brief and explicit, except in regard to the counter-claims about which he was in a state of utter forgetfulness. His evidence related to the events of December 26,

THE DEMAND FOR BEECHER'S RESIGNATION.

His moneyed transactions with Tilton, and the connection between the tripartite treaty and the pecuniary arbitration. The most exciting part of his evidence was his direct and positive contradiction of the main feature of the testimony already given by the three arbitrators.

We next went into the PECUNIARY TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN BOWEN AND TILTON.

At the time of their separation and at periods subsequent thereto down to the arbitration, getting out quite a number of new facts.

Bowen next redescribed much more fully than he had previously done THE BEECHER INTERVIEW AND DIALOGUE.

Of December 26th. He then mentioned again his interview with Beecher's wife, by direction of Beecher, on the morning after the foregoing interview with Beecher. The Beecher party had great satisfaction in the evidence extracted under this head. They were happy to have it brought out that when the first sign of any kind of accusation reached Beecher, he turned the whole matter over to the care of his wife.

After him we had but a few minutes to spend, and we occupied them with a witness who knocked over the testimony of the negro capitalist Woodley, about

TILTON'S LUNCHES WITH WOODHULL. At Delmonico's. Mrs. Woodhull has been called as a witness by the Tilton side, at the instigation of Tilton himself.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung gives a positive denial to a statement in the American papers that a company has been organized here to facilitate the return to this country of emigrants in the United States.